PRICE ONE CENT.

EVENING EDITION.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

The President Appeals to Congress to Stop the Surplus.

Reduction of Duties on Necessities of "Paramount Importance."

Necessity of Immediate Escape From a "Vicious, Inequitable and lliogical " Tariff.

Just as "The World" Said, the Message i Confined to One Question, the Necessity of Stopping the Surplus by Reducing Taxes-President Cleveland Urges Action Before Disaster Comes - " A Condition Confronts Us, Not a Theory " Consumer are Assessed Beyond Reason-The Remedy a Subject for Careful Consideration.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- The Capitol was crowded this morning for an hour before Congress met. The Senate immediately after it was called to order, on motion of Mr. Hoan took a recess for half an hour to await the President's message.

The House met at 12.20 and took a recess of twenty minutes to await the President's

To the Congress of the United States:
You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.
The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

So the Congress of the United States :

and necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fraits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extertion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxness in like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public Treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hearding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our cauntry's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturdance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever pressging financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster.

ACT BEFORE DISASTER COMES.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now paipably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the Sinking Fund act, was \$11, 859, 783, 84; during she year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49, 405, 545, 90, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55, 567, 849, 54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,088,280,34, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent. bonds of the Government. During the six monts prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared ACT BEFORE DISASTER COMES.

the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1837, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,804, 100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and laterest of the three per cent, bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1837, the remainder of the 3 per cent, bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,817,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,-684, \$83, 56 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent, for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of puolic money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

deposits.

While the expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our sarpius revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55, 258, 701 19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$115,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to \$140,000,000.

MONEY USELESSLY SUSTRACTED FROM CHANNELS OF TRADE. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our Nati nat Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entry disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it dily holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoonled executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues, but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which fernishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction. In the present state of legislation the only presented of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessativ, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the content, and if it is

CONSUMERS TAXED BEYOND REASON.

rederal legislation.
It is also said that the increase in the price of do-It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life about not be measured by that of any other country liess favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

PACTS FOR WAGE-WORKERS.

Boys' Clething.
Winter Overcosts, Ulsters, Cape Coats,
Trousers, newest patterns and styles; moder
Unpresent. SLOTE & CORESLE, 146-750 Bro
door below 6th st.

ury the authority in the present juncture to pur-chase bonds, it should be pisinly vested, and pro-vided as far as possible, with such checks and limi-tations as will define this official's right and dis-cretion, and at the same time relieve him from lander responsibility.

AT THE MERCY OF BONDHOLDERS.

AT THE MERCY OF BONDHOLDERS.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a targe part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonus; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the

the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government in banks throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable ip principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Gowernment Treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus iostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can sately be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise. Of course, it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a nabit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

THE SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER! THE SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH DANGES I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control, and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

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Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be faily realized, and though it presents features of wrons to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested National Treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public Treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

REVISE THE TARIFF LAWS AT ONCE.

well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

REVIER THE TARIFF LAWS AT ONCE.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and lliogical source of unnecessary taxation ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised of manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers, to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price waitch the cuty adds to the imported articles. Those who by imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public Treasury, but the great majority of our cutisens who buy domestic articles of the same classify pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff isws is not make by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income; and in all ready interests. How the substance of our fraiff the interests of herein and the substance of our relied production, or by any other name, but relief fr

CONSUMERS TAXED BEYOND REASON.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocally to call our manufactures infinit industries till needing the hishest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of do-

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17, 392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries. 7,679,498 are employed in agriculture, 4,674,298 in professional and personal service (2,934,576 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,295 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For the present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 575,143 carpenters and joiners, 295,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 123,765 tailors and tailoresses, 162,478 masons, 76,241, butchers, 41,300 bakers,

25,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,625,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should he no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupiously kept in view, and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

HIGH TARIFF MAKES NECESSITIES COSTLY.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remonerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countiess forms, he needs tor the case of numself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his nome is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

A word to farmers. HIGH TARIPP MAKES NECESSITIES COSTLY.

the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

A WORD TO PARMERS.

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and berds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wood may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the tarmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woollen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer, as well to the manufacturer and merchast; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners toemselve, and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small docks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield, is 10 cents each pound if of the value of 50 cents or less, ani 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would just represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep; and six harfrom the wool of fifty sheep; and as piesent values this addition would amount to about one-turid of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with all the f

COMPETITION STRANGLED BY COMBINATIONS.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity, and that such prices affore nunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation. COMPETITION STRANGLED BY COMBINATIONS.

REDUCE CUSTOMS DUTIES. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our customs daties, and, at the same

revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our customs daties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendiness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proof proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presess upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert diaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to, willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and asfety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collainse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair, revision.

A GREAT TASK FOR CONGRESS. A GREAT TASK FOR CONGRESS.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and sculish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures

The World Stands on two piliars, Love and Charity. PAIN PAINT stands on its reputation; the only sure ours for physical pain.

and many are hardly worth sitention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which addis to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their saaes beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

cansed by a glutted domestic market, and afording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weaterize the action of those intrusted with the weaterized party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

Our progress towards a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quariers, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischlevous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Linon." It has been the country and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different executive departments, it would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to while, and only arg upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present time and to call attention of any other topic, and

Mr. Gilbooley Fludes the Police [SPECIAL CABLE TO THE WORLD,]

DUBLIN, Dec. 6 .- M. Gilhooley, M. P. for Cork, with Mr. Pyne, is defying the police at Lisfinny Castle. It is rumored that Mr. Gilhooley will attempt to escape from the castle.

Sullivan Sent to Tullamore Jail. SPECIAL CABLE TO THE WORLD. Dublin, Dec. 6.-Lord Mayor Sullivan has

been sent to the Tullamore Jail, it being claimed that his life in the prison here was made too pleasant by admiring friends

Bishop John Power Dead. ISPECIAL CABLE TO THE WORLD, ! DUBLIN, Dec. 6.-Rev. John Power, the Catholic Bishop of Waterford, died to-day.

Policeman Jennings and His Club. Supt. Murray has heard charges against Police man Matthios Jennings, jr., for clubbing John Smith, an ex-convicte. Smith appeared to-day at Police Headquarters with his head done up in musiin bandages, both eyes discolored and his nose swollen out of proportion where the policeman's club had landed with terrible force. The policeman's defence is that Smith is a desperate sollow, that he has served half a dozen terms, and that he threatened his life.

Police Bric-a-Brac to be Sold. Property-Cierk Harriott will have his big sale of iclaimed property to-morrow morning at Police Headquarters. The catalogue embraces diamonds, guns, revolvers, knives, clocks, watches rings, cigars, umbrellas, canes, ciotting in all stages of decay, boats and push caris. The proceeds go to the Police Pension Fund.

A Remarkable Privilege.

[From the New Haven News.]

Joseph Snyder, a street-car conductor in Brooklyn, is going to keep right on working just the same, although he has inherited \$60,000 by the death of a relative in Canada. He can thus "brake" every day, if he wants, and still con-luce rich—a rare privilege.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Philippe Rousseau, the celebrated French painter, died on Sunday at Acquigny, near Eng-nein. Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta has arrived at Genoa. Mr. Vanderbitt's yacht Alva arrived at Athens on Dec. 2. A general strike of tableware glassmaken

expected within the next forty-eight hours at Pitts-burg. The strike will affect about 1,400 men. John Owen Snyder, better know as the "Walk-ing Wonder," died yesterday at Mill Grove, Ind. Snyder was affected with a nervous disease that impelled him to walk constantly.

> Prob Clings to the Colder Wave. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.



- Indications for the ticenty-four hours com mencing at 8 P. M. to-day. For Connecticut and Eastern New York, colder On Wednesday morning: A followed by warmer, fatt

A NEW CABINET.

Nominations Made by the President To-Day.

Lamar Named for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Don M. Dickinson the New Postmaster-General.

ecretary Fairchild's Name Sent in for Secretary of the Treasury and Isane H. Maynard, of this City, Selected as His Assistant.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] Washington, Dec. 6.—These nominations were sent to the Senate this morning by th

Lucius Q. A. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Secre-

tary of the Interior. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster-General.

Gen. Chas. S. Fairchild, of New York, to

e Secretary of the Treasury. George L. Rives, of New York, to be Asistant Secretary of State.

Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be

Second Comptroller of Treasury. James W. Hystt, of Connecticut, to be United States Treasurer.

CRUELLY BEAT AN OLD MAN.

Policemun John Rerd's Strange Behavior Towards Mr. and Mrs. Moritz.

Henry M. Moritz, of 238 Ninth avenue, s workman in Sergeant's Rock Drill Company, in Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, was brutally clubbed on Sunday night by Policeman John Reed, of the nineteenth Precinct. He had his thumb broken, his head and face cut and he was injured internally.

Mr. and Mrs. Moritz were standing in Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between 7 and 8 o'clock, waiting for an uptown car, when Reed roughly ordered them to move on. Mrs. Moritz reminded him that they were doing no Moritz reminded him that they were doing no wrong, and would not move on until a car came along. Mr. Moritz moved away to avoid trouble, and when a car came along, the wife got aboard, but the old man was not so nimble and failed to reach it.

Then Policeman Reed, with No. 1730 on his hat, crept up behind Mr. Moritz and beat him about the face and head with his night stick, every blow leaving a mark. One of the strokes struck his thumb and broke two bones.

Mr. Moritz was not arrested, but took a car to his home. His wife says that he was covered with blood and bruises, and that he suffered greatly. A doctor was called in to dress the wounds.

The Moritz was preserted before Sunt Murray.

The Moritzes appeared before Supt. Murray to day. They were requested to return to-morrow, when Policeman Reed will tell his side of the story, Charges will be preferred

Squandered a Million in Ten Years.

[Chicago Tribune's Puris Correspondence.]
A piquant incident of the last week has been the sale at the Hotel Drouot of the effects of "La Belle Bouchère," who has come to a financial smash and disappeared from society. This particularly notsome courtesan is a native of Bordeaux. Her real name is Leonic Clomeanil. She came to Paris about ten years ago, accompanied by her coachman, who was also her lover. She set up a luxurious establishment, and set her traps to catch the richest and most fashionable men of Paris. How well she succeeded may be judged from the fact that she is reckoned to have made and spent fully a million dollars in ten years of her career in this city. Her coachman lover remained with her, taking one-fourth of her gains for his share. He also itved at her expense entirely, and thus he has been enabled to save a handsome fortune. Now that misfortune has come upon her he has abandoned her aitogether and gone back to Bordeaux with a younger and fresher mistress. A few years ago she had such influence in social and official circles that she was able to get a portrait of herself hug in the most conspicuous position in the Salon. Now she would be giad to get a tobacco stall. smash and disappeared from society. This par-

Placed at a Value.

[From the Bultimore American,]
The most melancholy inclient of last week was the action of the police magistrate in estimating a Baltimore girl's kiss at one dollar. It ought to have been a thousand.

There Was Wire Enough [From the Pittsburg Chronicle.]
Friend (to happy father)—Hello, Jones, let me

congratulate here. I hear you have a new boy at your house.

Happy Father—By George! can you hear him all this distance? Better Times.

[From the Delroit Pres Press.] Men talk of it being h rd times for the poor, and yet a poor man con to-day buy a locomotive for \$9,000 which would have cost him \$30,000 ten years Tips from "The World's" Ticker.

The stock market, as a whole, has to-day been dull and without feature. The market opened at a decline of ½ a point from last nights closing prices. The temper of the room was conservatively builtsh, and the speculation after the opening seemed to favor higher prices.

The Reading trustees will meet to-morrow night, when they may conclude to make the first payment on the new income bonds, probably during the summer of 1888.

It was currently reported on the street to-day that Mr. Bateman has deserted the bear crowd and will array himself on the bull side. At noon the market was dull, with prices firm. There was no feature of importance, Union Pacific being the chief feature.

A Thrilling Love Story in THE WORLD

to-morrow evening: "His Wife's Other Save Your German Laundry Soap Wrappers

PODUNK CHEEK ALL \$ 1 000 000

The President is Right: Stop the Surplus and You Stop the Raiders.

THROW IT

WAS THE MESSAGE STOLEN? Little Bellef That It Was Used by Wall Street Speculators.

A morning paper published to-day a story to the effect that a Washington stenographer, employed by Col. Daniel Lamont to copy a part of the President's message, had sold a large part of the message to some Wall street speculators, who, on the strength of the information thus received, had entered into extensive speculations in the common stock of the New

speculations in the common stock of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, otherwise known as the Nickel Plate.

This information was obtained from one Barrett H. Preston, a young man employed in the brokerage office of W. L. Lawson & Co., who professed to have knowledge of the existence of an advance copy of the message in this city, obtained by means of some Washington stenographer.

Mr. Preston was found by a World reporter this morning at Lawson & Co.'s office, 49 Exchange place. He said that the facts as published were substantially true, but declared that he could not say anything more about the matter without violating a confidence.

about the matter without violating a confidence.

He admitted, however, that he did not know positively that a copy of the President's message had been sold to any speculators in this city, and said that he had not seen the copy of which he spoke.

Upon further question he also admitted that he knew the name of the stenographer in Washington who had furnished the alleged copy of the message, but afterwards denied that he knew any one connected with the matter except a stenographer in this city in communication with the mysterious Washington stenographer, and whose name he refused to give. After this he refused to talk any more. As regards the speculators who made use of the message to speculate in Nickel Plate stock, he refused to disclose anything, but said that the stock was extensively dealt in. An investigation of the stock transactions yesterday, when these big deals were alleged to have been made, show that not a single share of common stock was dealt in, and that all the representations that Nickel Plate had on the list were transactions of forty shares in first and 100 shares of second preferred stock.

The general opinion of the street is that the story has not the slightest foundation in truth.

truth. MAJOR HAGGERTY GROWING WORSE

One Operation Performed on His Thront and Another Contemplated.

Major James Haggerty, who was in a very critical state all day yesterday, is even worse this morning. He still suffers intense pain

and loss of sleep. The large glandular swelling on the side of his neck has not subsided. At 3 o'clock this morning his breathing powers became very limited, and, it being feared that he might choke to death, Dr. Beebe, the throat specialist, was summoned and performed a slight operation, which rendered the patient more comfortable.

Dr. Beebe will confer with the attending the strength of the advisery this afternoon as to the advisery this strength of the advisery this strength of the advisery that the strength of the advisery this strength of the advisery this strength of the advisery this strength of the advisery that the strength of the advisery this strength of the advisery that the strength of the strength

physicians this afternoon as to the advisa-bility of performing another operation which, if it can be accomplished successfully, may prolong Major Haggerty's life.

Sunriso in Georgia.

[From the Series County Watchman.]
Those who noticed Day's great lord as he followed his appointed course through the skies, on Tuesday last, saw a rare and wonderfully beautiful sight. He rose and sunk to rest, seemingly, in a sea of blood. There were no signals of his approach, no bright streaks in the East to betoken his arisin; for Aurora seemed to have forgotten to open the gates of the morning and heraid to a sleeping world the coming of its king. But suddenly he had mounted above the horizon and into the heavens a dull red bail of fire. No glare, no brilliancy, no rays, but merely a lurid ore standing out in bold relief against a hazy, leaden background—a painted sun upon a painted sky! Gradually, silently, raylessly, the king of day moved onward and upward. As he cleared the trees and hilltops, struggling toward the zenith, there came into his cheek a healther hue, but not that gorgeous brilliancy that usually screens him from the ken of mortal eyes, for at almost any time of the day has dull, dead face, could be gazed upon without any discomfort to the eye. Having struggled in vain at noonday to redeem his unpromising morning, he seemed from that time to journey more eagerly towar his home in the West, growing darker and darker as each minute ded, and dinally sunk sadly to rest in the lap of night! Vesper threw her man le over his retring course and soon shrouded the world in her sable robe. a sea of blood. There were no signals of his ap-

LOCAL CONDENSATIONS.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League will hold a meeting at Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue at 8 o'clock, this evening. The annual election of the Atlanta Club was held at their club-house, 74 East Fourth street. The result was: Wm. A. Crowe, President; Chaa. A. Harrous, Vice-President; Hugo Elienstein. Secretary; Chaa. Brandt, Jr., Treasurer; M. J. Maiu, Sergeant-at-Arms; R. S. Lehman, Trustee. Maiu, Sergeant-at-Arms; R. S. Lehman, Trustee.
The annual meeting of the West Side Day Nursery Association was held at the Nursery, 266
West Fortieth street, at 10,80 o'cock, this morning. The report of Mary E. Maccionald, the Treasurer, showed that the work of the asociation had been carried on during the year ending Oct. 21 with unusually good success.

"Fits Noodle," a new and satirical comedy, by B. B. Valentine and John Grosvenor Wilson, acored a h-indsome successin New Haven last evening. Cedric Hope, as the luckless Lord Fitz Noodle, Miss Ruth Mot ann as the heroine and Miss May Steinson as Mrs. Matchbang filled the leading parish more than creditably. The new piece is a bright and humorous attack upon the prevailing anglomams of the great cities.

CABMEN KEEP ON THE BOX

DIFFICULTIES AMICABLY SETTLED IN SEV-ERAL LIVERY STABLES.

Higher Wages Granted in Some Cases— Firms Unwilling to Risk Lose at This Senson by a Strike—Decisive Action May Be Taken Te-Night—The Demands of the Men in Charge of Knights of Labor.

According to the latest advices none of the men employed by the various livery firms and corporations had struck for the increase of wages and the decrease of hours, the demand for which was reported exclusively in the evening edition of yesterday's Wolld. Unless, however, the demands are acceded to, some stables are likely to be without

hands before nightfall, the men say.

Ryerson & Brown, who control the New York Cab Company, are not members of the association of Liverymen, and have arranged satisfactorily with their men.

Many of the firms affected know that it will not do under any circumstances to have a strike, for if one took place they would lese strike, for if one took place they would less their customers, who would resort to the elevated railways, and many of whom would never return to the cab system. The elevated railways have seriously affected the cab business, and the liverymen are loath to elucate any more of their old patrons into riding on the cars.

Bradley & Co. have settled matters satisfactorily with their men, but have not granted the short-hour rule.

"Liberty Dawn" is the name of the local assembly of the Knights of Labor to which the livery stablemen are attached, and it is within the jurisdiction of District Assembly 49, whose Executive Board is conducting the employers.

employers.

Joseph Seaich thinks that the liverymen will do with less hands if the demands are granted.

Quite a number of the leading livery firms have yielded to the demands, and it is thought that no serious strike will occur. The loss to the employers would be particularly severe just now in the holiday season. LEGAL LIGHTS IN ABUNDANCE.

Opening of the Six Million Dellar Mutt

Against John Crosby Brown and Others. Argument was begun before Judge Wallace n the United States District Court, this morning in the case of the Banque Franco-Egyptienne, of Paris, against John Crosby Brown and others to recover \$6,000,000 in vested in securities of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, which was

engulfed in the panic of 1873. Elihu Root opened the case for the plaintiff

Elihu Root opened the case for the plaintiff and announced his intention of occupying several hours in review of the testimony contained in 9,000 printed pages. Joseph H. Choate will make the closing argument.

For the defendants Albert Stickney opens and ex-United States Attorney General Wayne McVeigh closes, ex-Judge George F. Comstock, of the Court of Appeals, James O. Carte, and Messrs, Larocque and Macfarland also making arguments.

Besides these there is a small army of counsel employed. Ex-United States Attorney-General Benjamin H. Bristow, who is employed in the case of Bischoffsheim and others against the same defendants, which is to follow on the calendar, is present, listening to the argument.

Honesty Reworded.

[From the Providence Journal.]
It is a true saying that "many an honeheart beats beneath a ragged jacket," not that Mr. James Clarke's blue jumper is ragged, because thrifty Mrs. Clarke would not allow it, but the James Clarke's one jumper is ragged, because thrifty Mrs. Clarke would not allow it, but the honest heart throbs away all the same, so that when on Monday at near dinner time as Mr. Clarke was sitting on the gravel cart riding up the old Furnace road, and looking down spied a round packase of money on the ground, he picked it up, but did not disturb the packare. He saw that a roll of money was tied up with a piece of newspaper around it, but did not undo the packare to count the money. An nour later a genisemist came hurriedly along, and seemed to be searching for something, and Mr. Clarke made inquiries which elicited the information that the gentieman had lost a sum of money wrapped up in a piece of last Friday's Providence Journal, and that which had been found was the same. There was Esi, the loser said, and so it proved to be when counted. Mr. Clarke was rewarded against his wishes by the bestowal of \$5. As a line some years ago when Mr. Clarke was employed at a factory in Massachusetts he found a nocketbook containing nearty \$1,000, and on searching for the owner and finding him in a leading manufacturer he returned it to him. The owner of the money was so overjoyed at the recovery of his shekels that he seemed undecided how to recompense his honest, if humble friend, so he grasped his hand, struck a stage stitude, and said in a deep bass: "James, you are an honest man." Mr. Clarke felt very giad to get his hand back again.

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—Speculation was rather weak in the option lines at the opening this morning, and the first sales were made at a fractional decline from last night's closing prices, at \$0% for January and \$% for May delivery. After the opening however, the market was firm on a good demand from Wall street houses and exporters, and prices advanced & a cent, but fell back towards noon. The short scare in January corn was over this morning, and the market was two cents lower, at \$4. May corn, however, was up one cents lower, at \$6. May corn, however, was up one cents lower at the contact of th

A Card to the Public.

The undersigned begs to ennounce that under special contract with the well-known firm of H. Altman & Co. she has prepared the Recamier Powder in two-ounce boxes, which will be sold for so make the face shine, and is goaranteed not to contain lead, hismuih or amenic. Every lady should avail hereelf of this opportunity to make a trial of this celebrated powder. For sais is this size only by R. Altman & Co., Eight-cent surest, Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue, where all the other Recamier preparations can be obtained.

HARRIST HUBBARD AVEN.